

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Non-payment of bills will result in the suspension of the paper. The paper is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. The price is \$1 per copy, or \$10 per month, or \$30 per quarter, or \$100 per annum, in advance. The paper is published at No. 10, Nassau street, New York.

VOLUME XXVII. No. 18. AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, NASSAU QUEEN—SENIOR OF THE NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 34 Broadway—SUN 3 TO 7 TO CONCLUDE.

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, Broadway—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SCOTCH—CATHARINE A GENTLEMAN—WILL DELL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—STICKLEBOM'S NATIONAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—DAY AND EVENING—ORPHEUS—HIPPOTAMUS, WHALE, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—WAG STROKE BULL PATRICKSON.

HOOVER'S MINSTRELS, Stayman Institute, No. 509 Broadway—STYRIAN SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 339 Broadway—SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—BURNING GIRL.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 505 Broadway—SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—NIGHT'S ADVENTURES.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLS, FANTASIES, &amp;c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway—SONGS, BALADS, FANTASIES, &amp;c.—FIRST IN SPEECH OF HISS.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery—OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 53 Broadway—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway—BURNING GIRL.

ATHENS, Brooklyn—ANTONIO PARENTI'S COMPANY.

DODD'S THEATRE, 306 Broadway—COL. THOMPSON'S LECTURE ON THE ISLAND VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

New York, Sunday, January 19, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

General McClellan has issued a peremptory order to commanders of divisions and brigades, enjoining the absolute necessity of keeping every officer and soldier at his post at this critical juncture. Nothing but medical certificates of ill health and other urgent reasons shall entitle any officer to furlough or leave of absence. This order would seem to foreshadow the approach of some immediate movement of importance.

The information which General McClellan laid before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is said to have worked a complete revolution of opinion in those who were dissatisfied with the proceedings of the army. It appears that he has convinced them of the efficiency of his plans, of the thorough organization of the army under his command, and the certainty of success which is to follow the mode of operations he has decided upon.

It has been confidently stated at Fortress Monroe that General Wool has notified the rebel General Huger, at Norfolk, to remove all the women and children from that city. This report, if true, is highly important, inasmuch as it would mean an immediate attack upon Norfolk by the Union troops.

The tone of the rebel press betrays the utmost excitement and consternation with regard to the Burnside expedition. The mystery which surrounds it, and its non-appearance in any Southern port, evidently keep the rebels in a ferment of anxiety, not knowing where or when it may strike.

From the Upper Potomac we learn the pleasing intelligence that the rebel General Jackson, with all his force, has vanished from the vicinity of Hancock, and it is reported that he has retired to Winchester.

Our news from the Army of the West is interesting to-day. General Grant made a reconnaissance in large force yesterday afternoon in the direction of Columbus, Ky., surveying all the roads leading from that place to Blandville and the neighboring towns. He passed over, with his troops, a distance of forty miles in six hours; and although they reached a point within five miles of Columbus, no traces of the rebels were discovered. The movement of the Union troops from Cairo had created great consternation among rebels.

We have received another large and interesting instalment of Southern papers, from which we make copious extracts in to-day's paper. They will be found highly interesting.

The Richmond Examiner of the 16th inst. has a highly interesting article, which contains more truth than it usually gives to the public, contrasting the rebel and Union situations. It says that since the war began the rebels have been acting strictly on the defensive—they have gained nothing. The rebels now find themselves in the face of superior forces wherever they look, whether to the North, West, East or to the South itself. The Examiner tacitly admits that "Generals Johnston and Beauregard are held by McClellan on the Potomac as in a vice."

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 7th inst. has a long and labored editorial on the blockade of New Orleans. It admits that the port is hermetically sealed to the commerce of the world. It seems to despair of foreign aid to raise the blockade, and thinks the only resource for the rebels is to build a navy and do it themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Second Ohio cavalry, Colonel Doubleday, with 1,240 officers and men, and 1,184 horses, left Cincinnati on the 15th inst., bound for Leavenworth, Kansas. This regiment is to form part of General Lane's expedition.

Among the prisoners taken by the Union to gain their attack on a portion of Humphrey's rebels, near Paintsville, Ky., was an old man named Enoch, and he is the third of the name that has been taken prisoner since the commencement of the rebellion.

A number of released rebel prisoners from Fort Mifflin, who were on their way home to the South, were, had a fashionable and brilliant entertainment given them on Wednesday evening, in Baltimore, by a prominent secessionist of that city. Among the party were Colonel Pegram and Captain Taggart, of the rebel army.

A party of twenty-five secessionists, who had chartered a schooner and had their arrangements nearly completed for starting for the South, were arrested at a house on the outskirts of Baltimore

on the night of the 15th inst. and sent to Fort McHenry. One of them, named David Sommers, was arrested some time since for being engaged in sending war materials to the rebels, but was subsequently released from Fort Lafayette on taking the oath of allegiance.

According to the report of Postmaster General Reagan, of the bogus confederacy, the cost of transporting the mails in the eleven seceded States one month was \$200,000, and the receipts during the same time were \$93,387. At this rate the annual cost would be \$2,411,344, and the yearly receipts only \$1,108,844—excess of expenses over receipts, \$1,302,500.

The Jayhawkers have penetrated Nebraska, and are committing all sorts of depredations upon the inhabitants. Governor Saunders has issued a proclamation ordering them off.

A fire occurred in New Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th inst., which destroyed seven stores in Commerce square. Loss \$50,000.

There are ninety-three savings banks in Massachusetts, which have an aggregate of 225,038 depositors, and \$44,785,438 on deposit.

During the month of December of last year, and thus far in this month, we have recorded the loss of some twenty-five grain loaded British vessels going from this port to Europe, whose cargoes were insured on the other side. In every case these vessels were loaded by means of the elevators, and so rapid is this method that but a few hours is necessary to load the largest class ship. The grain thus run in cannot be properly stowed by men in hold, in consequence of the danger they run of suffocation from the grain overwhelming them, and from the dust arising from it, it being impossible for them to remain longer than an hour at a time. It has no opportunity to settle or to become packed, as in the old style of stowage, and thus, when the vessel proceeds to sea and is in motion, the grain shifts to leeward, almost invariably works through the ceiling into the pump wells, and so chokes up the boxes. There is no agent of Lloyds in this city whose special business it is to see to this matter. American vessels loading grain, and others whose cargoes are insured on this side, are under the immediate supervision of Captain Thomas D. Taylor, of the Board of Underwriters, a large portion being taken in in bags and the balance in bulk. Experience has taught our underwriters the necessity of this measure.

The steamship Kangaroo, which sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool, carried out \$339,000 in specie.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, and quotations without change of moment. The sales, in small lots, embraced about 200 bales within the neighborhood of 33¢.

A 34¢ for middling uplands. The flour market was steady but inactive, the sales being light and chiefly to the domestic trade. Extra State ranged from \$5.75 to \$5.85 for medium to good grades, and \$5.85 to \$5.90 for choice and fancy qualities. Wheat was dull and sales limited, closing at earlier prices. Corn was lower and inactive, with sales of Western mixed at 64¢. Pork was in fair demand, with sales of new mess at \$12.25 to \$12.50, and \$11.75 to \$12 for old mess, and \$9.25 to \$9.50 for new prime. Prime mess was at \$13, and city do. at \$13.50. Sugars were steady, while sales were limited and embraced about 200 hds. of Cuba and 200 bags of Manila. Coffee was firmly held, with sales of about 1,100 bags Rio at 18½¢, a 20c. included in the sales were 600 bags for export. Freight was steady, with moderate engagements.

Our Atlantic and Mississippi Expeditions and the Duty of Congress.

Rebellion is already surrounded with a cordon of Union forces, and while the Army of the Potomac holds Beauregard in check, new expeditions upon the Atlantic and Mississippi are moving rapidly and irresistibly forward.

Those persons who complain of inactivity and tardiness in our Commander-in-Chief should glance at our telegraphic and other intelligence, and mark that not only do our forces hold many strong points along the rebel borders, but that also General Burnside's expedition may at any hour report a Union victory, General Buell's forces are advancing in Kentucky, and in General Halleck's division the greatest activity is discoverable. Now, all these movements are predetermined at Washington, are ordered by General McClellan, and form parts of a great general plan, the result of which will be the speedy and triumphant crushing out of the rebellion. Public attention seems altogether too much concerned about the Army of the Potomac, and should take into serious account these extensive advances elsewhere. General McClellan, like an experienced chess player, is placing his forces in position all over the board, and thus prepares for a sudden and inevitable checkmate. He has promised us a short and desperate war, and will keep his promise. Only, like Morphy, he takes time to carefully arrange his men before making the quick, decisive, conclusive moves which insure victory.

Indeed, our only fear is that time enough has not been taken for careful preparation. Only ignorant or unthinking men clamor for hasty onward movements; and, for ourselves, we should have preferred waiting until April next before making a general advance. The time thus occupied in drilling our soldiers and accumulating our strength would have been more than regained in the brevity of our final movements, and more than balanced by the increasing weakness of the rebels, with whom gunpowder is becoming a mere matter of faith. No good general would be guilty of the folly of moving before he was ready, if he were left to his own judgment and discretion. Napoleon was able to strike quickly simply because he took pains to prepare slowly. The present Napoleon, who inherits no little of his uncle's military genius, prepared a long time for his Italian campaign; was all ready for action in January, but did not hurl his splendid army upon the enemy until the next summer. McClellan's campaign has been devised upon the same plan, and, if the harassing fanatics have not hurried him, we may expect a like brilliant result. But we would prefer giving him even more time. Other generals have occupied a much longer period in preparation, even with the advantages of veterans instead of raw soldiers, and complete instead of hastily constructed armaments. Vulcan slowly forged the thunderbolts which Jove flung so rapidly. The start has been made, however, and we hope that it has not been made too soon.

It now remains for Congress to move as rapidly and as effectively as our expeditions. Heaven knows that Congress, at least, has spent a long enough period in preparation, and it is quite time that something were done. It is the plain duty of Congress to support and assist our armies; and this can only be accomplished by the prompt passage of well considered financial measures, and by action calculated to foster, cherish and develop the Union sentiment at the South. This Congress is bound by a resolution, passed at the special session, not to interfere with slavery. This is very well; but something more is required. It is perfectly idle to talk of the friendly feeling of Congress towards the Union sentiment in the rebel States so long as it permits its financial members to perpetually discuss the inevitable nigger, and introduce bills, resolutions and debates upon the subject of the emancipation of slaves.

Let Congress rise with the occasion, and be, as it should be, an aid to the Union cause instead of a great impediment. Silly criticisms of generals and of battles, about which Congressmen know as little as the "onward to Richmond" organs from which they derive their ideas; idle discussions of slavery; speeches about the proper and improper conduct of the war—these can never help our armies, but do really hinder any genuine progress, and breed a fatal popular distrust in everybody and everything.

Our expeditions are moving. Now let Congress move also. Provide means to pay the expenses of the war; repress fanatical intermeddling and intermeddlers; encourage the Union sentiment of the South, and assure honest Southern men that we are endeavoring to force them back to the Union as it was, and not to a national abolition society, and then attend to your regular business, and, having settled it, go home in peace. That is what the country demands of you, Messieurs Congressmen. Will you do it or not?

The Policy of England Towards the United States.

It is the general belief, not only in this country, but on the other side of the Atlantic, that the settlement of the Trent difficulty by the surrender of Mason and Slidell will have little influence in securing peace between England and the United States. The conduct of the British government and press in assuming a belligerent attitude in this affair was only in character with the hostility they have always shown towards us, and particularly since the outbreak of the present war, and that hostility will not subside with the event which provoked its last remarkable display. It is the desire of the British government to pick a quarrel with the United States as early as possible, and on the slightest plausible pretext, and we have reason to believe that they have now under consideration the recognition of the Southern confederacy and the forcing of our blockade. There are two motives which we may attribute to them in their contemplated action in this matter: one is in order that a blow may be struck at republicanism, and the other in order that the Southern ports may be opened to British trade and for the export of cotton. The one object is political, the other commercial.

We are of course aware that there is a good deal of suffering in the manufacturing districts in England in consequence of this war, but more owing to diminished imports into the American market than to the non-exportation of cotton; for, by a return made last month, it was shown that the supply of cotton warehoused in Liverpool was larger than at the same period last year; and it was only a few days ago that we heard of ten thousand bales being purchased there for shipment to New York. The main commercial object, therefore, pending the exhaustion of the supply already in England, of Great Britain in breaking our blockade, would be the re-establishment of her export trade with the South. But if the war was prolonged till after the Liverpool and Manchester cotton warehouses became empty, then the inducements to violate the blockade would be much stronger; and necessarily so, as the fact that more than five millions of souls, or one-sixth of the population of the British islands, are dependent on the cotton manufacture for the means of subsistence, sufficiently demonstrates. England, however, before undertaking such a step, would not forget that by so doing she would be sacrificing her interests with the North, not only closing the door to her own manufactures, but to the export of grain and other commodities of which she is a large purchaser. She would of course weigh the chances for and against her in engaging in hostilities with the United States; but her choice might nevertheless be unwise, however much the object aimed at might gratify the enemies of republicanism.

Now, towards this line of policy it is clear England is being urged on by France. Louis Napoleon, not satisfied with leading her into the Russian war, and making her a passive spectator of his own exploits against Austria, is plotting to involve her in a war with this country. It is all in accordance with the *Idees Napoléoniennes*; but England, strange to say, seems blind to his machinations. The First Napoleon, when he overran the continent of Europe, had still one great enemy remaining unconquered in England, and to overthrow that Power was the acme of his ambition; but, although he strove hard to do it, he failed. His nephew has the same programme to carry out; but, profiting by the example of his uncle, instead of acting in open hostility with Great Britain, he does exactly the reverse, and by professions of friendship and treaties of commerce tries to win her confidence and make her pliable to his will. This is the diplomatic way of gaining a point, and the political Mephistopheles of the Tuileries doubtless thinks it quite proper. He is jealous of the power of England, and has always been jealous of it, just as was the First Napoleon. France would never have sold Louisiana to the United States but for the desire to strengthen a Power on this continent which might act as a counterpoise to that of England on the ocean.

Napoleon, from the commencement of the present rebellion, has influenced the policy of England towards the United States. If it had not been for his instigation her royal proclamation of neutrality would not have been issued. While urging that course upon her he promised to adopt the same himself, and the British Ministry swallowed the bait. With England engaged in a war with this country, and Spain committed to a long struggle with Mexico, he could make himself master of Germany, and extend the frontiers of France without any formidable opposition; for, with the new Italian kingdom as his tool and ally, he could easily subdue Austria and Prussia; and Russia, being on the verge of revolution would be almost impotent to oppose him. Yet in the face of all these designs the statesmen and press of England raised their voices in favor of the nation falling into the Napoleonic snarl, and are doing all they can to bring about that state of things which would make France mistress of the Continent and the supreme power in Europe. Where then would be the vaunted supremacy of England? Gone, and forever.

How to Secure the Success of Our Arms.

We seriously suggest to the government and the people the duty of encouraging the Union sentiment in the South. We have no right whatever to destroy the social institutions of the rebel States, and the question of the liberation of the slaves, if it ever comes up, must be left to the decision of each State, just as it was in those Northern States which formerly held slaves. We cannot, therefore, interfere

with slavery, and should at once punish those fanatics who aid Jeff. Davis by continually agitating the inevitable negro. Let such men as Garrison, Greeley, Beecher, Brownson, Wendell Phillips and Cheever be at once arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, and the result would be a Union revolution at the South, and the entire and glorious success of our great expeditions.

Mr. Cameron's Confirmation—His Great Mission to Europe.

The United States Senate, after a full debate in secret session, having, by an overwhelming majority, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Cameron as our Minister to Russia, the question naturally recurs, what advantages are anticipated from this appointment in reference to the interests of our government at this crisis on the other side of the Atlantic?

This inquiry may be readily answered to the satisfaction of the intelligent reader. Mr. Cameron, as our late Secretary of War, will command unusual attention and respect, not only in St. Petersburg, but in every other European capital which he may think it convenient or expedient to visit. It is probable, too, that en route to his destination, he will not only give a few days of his society to Mr. Adams at London, and Mr. Dayton at Paris, but that he may take Berlin and Vienna in the line of his outward journey, and even cross the Alps for a personal observation of the progress and prospects, especially in regard to American affairs, of the new and flourishing kingdom of Italy. In this view we may infer that, while the official credentials of Mr. Cameron are limited to Russia, his mission in reality may comprehend all the leading nations of Europe. Considering, too, the past experience and positive knowledge of Mr. Cameron, in reference to this Southern rebellion, in connection with his active patriotism, his political sagacity and his industrious habits, we may safely assume that at every point in Europe where he may be brought into contact with "the powers that be" he will contribute "not a little to correct existing European misapprehensions as to the capabilities of Jeff. Davis and his rebellious confederates to make good their experiment of an independent Southern confederacy."

Thus far, notwithstanding the superior abilities of Messrs. Adams and Dayton, as statesmen of enlarged views, experience and learning, they have permitted themselves, touching the causes, objects, means and prospects of this Southern rebellion, to be eclipsed and overshadowed by the ingenious pamphlets, blandishments, fictions and incessant intrigues of such Southern fire-eaters as William L. Yancey, Thomas Butler King and A. Dudley Mann. Thus, with their Southern cotton and their commercial statistics of the Southern States, and their specious arguments illustrating the advantages to England and France of free trade with an independent Southern federation, these men have more than neutralized the contemptuous dignity and indifference of Messrs. Adams and Dayton. Mr. Cassius M. Clay, in his patriotic indignation, did not mend the matter, and Mr. Thurlow Weed, in his silly letters to the London Times, only afforded the materials to that malignant and unscrupulous journal for renewed assaults upon our government, our army and our cause. The presence of General Scott in Paris, and his name while there to a single well considered letter in defence of our government, produced, on the other hand, a sensible effect in France and England in our favor, notwithstanding the menacing face of the Trent affair. It was the name, the world-wide reputation and the late position of General Scott as the head of our army that gave to his words the weight of convincing truth.

So we believe it will be with Mr. Cameron in Europe. Whether at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna or St. Petersburg, he will be recognized as that head of our War Department who, within a few months, from the ranks of a people devoted to fifty years to the uninterrupted enterprises of peace, mustered a volunteer army for the Union of six hundred and fifty thousand men, organized it, equipped it, and distributed it along a line of operations of twenty-five hundred miles in extent. Thus recognized in Europe, and going there with "a more intimate and positive knowledge of the exact state of things in this country at this crisis than any other man possesses, excepting President Lincoln, General McClellan, and perhaps one or two others, Mr. Cameron's views and opinions of American affairs, on the other side of the Atlantic, cannot fail to produce good fruit from London to St. Petersburg. We have no doubt that his appointment will be considered by our sagacious and generous friend the Czar as a special manifestation of the high regard of our government for his spontaneous expressions of sympathy in behalf of our sacred cause of the Union.

But, as it may be asked what are we to do with these charges and insinuations against Mr. Cameron of jobs and speculations? It may not be amiss, even here, to give them some little attention. We have not heard of a single distinct specification of official corruption on the part of Mr. Cameron, as Secretary of War; and notwithstanding he has been responsible for the war disbursements of four or five hundred millions of dollars, we doubt whether a single specification of private jobbing in public contracts can be made good against him. Mr. Cameron's chief accusers are from the interior of Pennsylvania—a section of that State which is afflicted with the meanest, sordidest, basest cliques of dirty politicians of any place in the country, hardly excepting the base political party ruffians of the Five Points of this city. From the outset to this day, these despicable Pennsylvania politicians (and we speak of their baseness from personal experience) have pursued Mr. Cameron with their filthy denunciations and libels. He has, however, continued to rise and to prosper in spite of them, and was made "Honorable Abe Lincoln's" Secretary of War against a hue and cry of opposition which few men are called to encounter. He was appointed because the President believed him honest and capable, and he is now appointed to Russia because he still commands not only the confidence but the grateful esteem of Mr. Lincoln, in consideration of his Herculean labors in the War Office.

We have never joined in any of these partisan outcries against Mr. Cameron, because we have never believed them, knowing, as we do, the utterly corrupt and vindictive character of our contemptible trading Pennsylvania politicians. On the other hand, believing that "Honorable Abe Lincoln" is a man of observation and sagacity, we promise a good report of this mission of Mr. Cameron to Russia. We consider him the right man in the right place at the right time, and that of all men he is the man to

brush away from the minds of European statesmen the flimsy secession cobwebs woven there by a band of industrious secession spiders of the stripe of Yancey. The stubborn facts of Cameron will be apt to shake even Lord Palmerston's delusions of the triumph of Jeff. Davis, and a British trading monopoly and millennium of a Southern confederacy.

Absurdities in Our Postal System.

If members of Congress wish to see a few of the absurdities of our postal rates and regulations, let them read a letter in to-day's HERALD from Mr. Pliny Miles, the Secretary of the New York Postal Reform Committee, and the indefatigable leader and advocate of postal reform. Let them explain, if they can, why the plainest rules and principles of commercial operations are utterly ignored by those who frame our postal laws. What mortal who was not a fit candidate for an idiot asylum would think of having eighty different "regular" rates of postage on transient printed matter, and for packages that do not exceed sixteen ounces in weight? How long will it be that the outside public will be so well informed—through the public journals—on postal affairs, and the Post Office the subject of unceasing complaint from the people, without some member of Congress from a large city taking the matter up and giving us a good postal law? One-half of the intelligence, tenacity of purpose and perseverance in a member of Congress that have been shown by Mr. Miles, and we might have had a good postal system long ago, with low and uniform rates of postage, a good letter delivery, a money order system and an abolition of the franking privilege. Who will give us this great boon? All reformers of every effect and rotten system must be outsiders, like Rowland Hill and Pliny Miles. We read in the official reports that the people of Great Britain send through the Post Office 564,000,000 letters in a year, while an equal population with us only write about one hundred and fifty millions. In other words, the English write an average of twenty-five letters for each person of the gross population, while in America our population write five. The English are taxed eighty millions sterling, or \$400,000,000, a year for the support of the government. We shall soon be obliged to raise an equal sum here. What institution or branch of government that contributes so much to aid and foster the trade, commerce, manufactures and financial resources of the country as a postal system like the one in Great Britain? It is emphatically muzzling the ox that treads out the corn to allow any scale of postal rates, high charges or inconvenient regulations to stand in the way of the largest commercial intercourse between the people of different sections of the country.

Arming the Negroes.—Why has the Hon. Massa Greeley taken no steps towards obtaining his commission as a Brigadier General, raising a brigade of five thousand negroes and starting South? Is it possible that he has not been in earnest in his hubbub about arming the negroes? Does he shrink from becoming an officer of the army, and yet assume to criticize General McClellan's plans? Is he loth to expend the \$76,000 of the Irish Relief Fund? Let Massa Greeley take heart and put on his uniform. We will guarantee him a commission from Governor Davis, of Conej Island. Five thousand negroes can easily be raised in this city to aid their enslaved brethren, if Greeley sounds his bugle. Numbers of our leading merchants will subscribe largely towards any fund to get Massa Greeley down South, and we ourselves will give \$1,000. As for talent, Greeley is Napoleon, Wellington, Scott and all the West Point officers consolidated. Let the gallant Greeley take the field and carry out his great plans of hasty campaigning. Stick a feather in your cap at once, General Greeley.

General Abner Doubleday.

We have received intimation by telegraph that Major Doubleday was on Friday appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers. As he holds an important position on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief we append a short description of his military services:—

Sketch of General Doubleday.

General Abner Doubleday is about forty-two years of age, and is a native of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York. At an early age he gave evidences of being a good mathematical scholar, and chose civil engineering as a profession. He was engaged in the survey of the Ontario and Lake Ontario Railroad, and the rebellion broke out he had to leave the province, and found on his arrival home that during his absence he had been appointed a cadet at West Point, which academy he entered in September, 1838. His classmates were Rosecrans, Pope and Meade, Union generals, and Van Dora, Longstreet, Anderson and Hill, generals of the rebel army. In July, 1842, he was promoted Second Lieutenant of the third artillery, and was made a full Second Lieutenant in the first artillery in February, 1845. In March, 1847, he was promoted to the First Lieutenant of his regiment, and in March, 1855, to the Captaincy. This rank he held while aiding in the glorious defence of Fort Sumter, in company with then Major Anderson. It will be remembered that he visited this city, with his superior officers, and took a silent part in the great Union meeting, in Union square, on the 14th of May, 1861, when was appointed the first Major of the newly organized Seventeenth regiment of United States Infantry, Colonel (now General) Houtzmann, and being appointed to the post, took charge of the artillery forces of Gen. Patterson's division of the Upper Potomac, and also that of Gen. Banks' when he assumed command of that department. He was subsequently appointed Assistant to the Chief of Artillery on Gen. McClellan's staff, and had assigned to him the special charge of the armament of the fortifications of the Virginia side of the Potomac. On the 17th day of January, 1862, he was appointed a Brigadier General, the date of his commission not yet having been reported.

Police Intelligence.

Descent on Gambling Houses.—Last evening the police, under direction of General Superintendent Kennedy, attempted a descent upon the various gambling houses of note throughout the city. Unfortunately for the officers, most of the proprietors of these places got wind of their intended visit and closed their houses to all strangers during the evening. It was understood that every faro game in the city was to be broken up last night, but for once the "reports" have been a little too sharp for our vigilant police.

An Editor Victimized by Pocket Book Droppers.—The idea of an editor being "taken in and done for" by pocket book droppers, is rather refreshing. The thing looks a little preposterous at first, but it is true, nevertheless. This latest instance of police mania was yesterday, and the victim proved to be no less than Mr. X. A. Trippe, of the Fall River Press. The editor had come from Yankeland for the purpose of making collections, and was making a tour of West street when he was pounced upon by a couple of experts, and swindled out of eleven dollars—all the ready money he had about him. The manner in which the green journalist was taken in has been repeated over and over again in these columns, for the last twenty-five years. It is as familiar to the public as a household word, so it is hardly necessary to narrate the details. Upon discovering that he had been sold, Mr. Trippe made his way to the detective's office, and gave an accurate description of the swindlers, which will probably result in their arrest some fine day, when the dupe will find it inconvenient to appear to prosecute.

The Chairs on the Central Park Skating Pond.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Jan. 15, 1862.

Would it not be well for the Central Park Commissioners to remove the ice chairs from the Skating Pond, or to assign them a certain portion, so as not to interfere with the skating? These chairs are not only a nuisance, but they are a great hindrance to the skating, and will probably result in their arrest some fine day, when the dupe will find it inconvenient to appear to prosecute.

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

In St. Ann's church, Rev. Thomas Callahan, rector, services with the voice at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and half-past seven P. M., and in the sign language at three P. M. The rector will preach in the morning and the Rev. F. C. Ewer in the evening.

"Sensation Preaching" will be the subject of this evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, pastor, will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

Rev. H. D. Northrup will preach in the lecture room of Barnum's Museum at three o'clock. Hereafter the services will be in the evening, the proprietor having given the free use of the room for that purpose.

In the State Street Congregational church, near Fort, Brooklyn, the pastor, Rev. Newton Weston, will preach at half-past ten A. M., and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

In Phillips' new Broadway Hall, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, the Rev. J. Halsted Carroll will preach at three o'clock this afternoon.

Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver a discourse this evening before the Second Universalist Society, Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, on the "Earthly and Heavenly Home."

Morning service at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. In the evening "Sixth Lecture to Young Men."

The Rev. M. F. Vinton, pastor of the French Evangelical church, will preach in French this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in Dr. Parker's church, West side of Fourth Avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. The Sunday morning service in Crosby street, corner of Grand, is continued as usual, at half-past two o'clock.

Divine services will be held according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Tremor Hall, No. 65 West Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, to-day. Morning services at half-past ten o'clock and evening services at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. E. O. Flagg will preach morning and evening.

Mrs. E. J. French will lecture in the Cooper Institute, room No. 20, at three P. M. Subject to be chosen by the audience.

Miss Emma Hardinge will lecture in Clinton Hall, Astor place, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Subject, morning—"Psychology;" evening—"The Grand Man."

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverly place, the Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past three and half-past seven P. M.

Mrs. Corn L. V. Hatch will speak at Dodworth Hall, 306 Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and at half-past seven this evening. Subject for the morning—"Christianity, Its Theory and Practice." Evening subject—"A True Exposition of Spiritualism, Its Theory and Practice."

In the Free Mission church, corner of Madison and Governor streets, under the care of Rev. Dr. Harndenburgh, service this morning at half-past ten o'clock. The Rev. John Downing, D. D., may be expected to preach this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

In the Christian church, Seventeenth street, near Sixth Avenue, services this morning at half-past ten o'clock and this evening at half-past seven. Elder J. O. Beardslee, of Jamaica, W. I., will preach morning and evening.

In the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, corner of East Seventeenth street, north side, between First and Second avenues, near Stayman square, Dr. Abel Stevens, pastor, will preach at half-past ten o'clock, the last sermon of the course on "The Tabernacle;" and in the evening at seven o'clock, on the "Final Judgment."

The famous parable of the "Sheep and Goats" will be considered at the Beecher street Universalist church this evening, by Rev. Moses Ballou. Rev. Mr. Craven preaches in the morning.

A sermon will be delivered before the Young Men's Association of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, corner of Second Avenue, this evening at half-past seven o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Hutton.

At the Light street church, St. John's Park, the Rev. Isaac S. Kallioch will preach this morning, upon "Distress and Its Remedy, as Seen in the Case of Esther," and in the evening upon "Sincerely Saved."

"Appeals to the Young."—Rev. E. G. Brooks will give the fifth discourse of the series on the Tenth of the Universalist church, between Third and Seventh avenues, this afternoon. Subject—"Means and Ends, or Tools and Life." Services at three o'clock. Sermon in the morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Swedenborg's Theology—"The Nature and Character of the Divine Trinity, as clearly Taught in the Word and Works of God," by Rev. Abel Silver, at the New Jerusalem house of worship, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, this evening.

The Sailing of the Arabia for New York.

HALIFAX, Jan. 18, 1862.

The Arabia has been detained here, having lost a crew member last night at half-past seven o'clock for New York.

Affairs at the Custom House.

RETIREMENT OF THE ORDER OF THE DAY.—SEIZURES BY THE PORT SURVEYOR, ETC.

Collector Barney's decision not to make any additional appointments in the Custom House. Those who have passed a preparatory examination will, it is thought, have their appointments confirmed, but these are the only persons in whose favor an exception will be made. The work of curtailing the number of clerks and reducing the salaries of those retained will be resumed this week. The removal of the markers about a week ago created an immense sensation throughout the entire establishment. Several of them visited the building during the week, being a little on the "rampage